LEFT SIDE

BOOK SIDE

KEEP HELP BUSY IN DULL SEASON

Good Way to Keep Force Employed on Rainy Days Is to Make Concrete Posts.

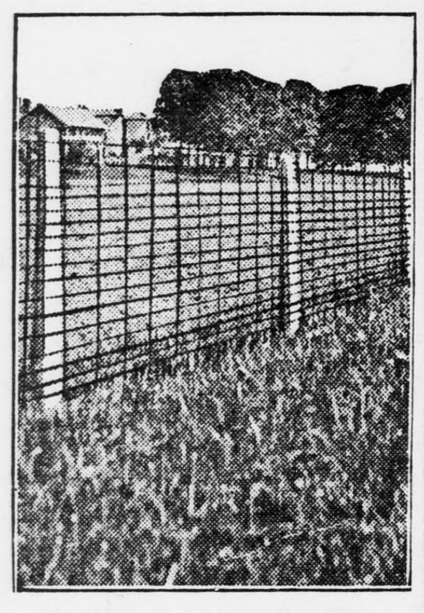
AVAILABLE WHEN MOST NEEDED

Strength Is Main Requirement and Rich Mixture Should Be Used—Cure for at Least Four Weeks Before Setting Out.

A good way to keep the farm labor force employed during the slack seasons and on rainy days is to have some forms and material ready and to utilize the time in making concrete fence posts. They are attractive, durable, easy to make and not expensive. By making them in spare time, a supply of well-cured posts will soon accumulate and be available when they are needed. Metal forms may be purchased, but home-made wood forms will do very well. The size and shape of the posts may vary according to conditions, but a good type is one that is five inches square at the bottom and tapering on two sides to three by five at the top.

Since strength is the main requirement, a rich mixture should be used. One part of cement, one and one-half parts of clean sand and three parts of pebbles or broken stone, with no particle larger than a small hickory nut, is good. These materials should be mixed with enough water to make a concrete of medium wet consistency. Not more concrete than can be placed in an hour from the time the water is applied should be mixed at one time, since cement begins to set within this period.

In filling the molds, first put in a layer of concrete, a scant three-fourths of an inch thick. Then put in a reinforcing rod about three-fourths of an inch from each edge; these rods should preferably be of one-fourth of an inch square steel. Then fill the molds with more concrete to within three-fourths of an inch of the top, when two more rods are placed as before, after which the mold is completely filled.



Durable and Inexpensive Posts.

During the filling process the concrete should be carefully tamped down, but not so as to disturb the reinforcing. In some commercial molds the compaction of the concrete is accomplished by shaking or "jigging."

The forms should not be removed from the post in less than 24 hours and, if possible, 48 hours is better. The posts should be handled carefully while green, stood up on end in some place protected from wind and sun and allowed to cure for at least four weeks before being set. During this period they should be thoroughly wetted each day so that they will not dry out too fast.

The best and simplest way to fasten the line wires of the fence to the posts is to build a short piece of galvanized wire around the both sides of the post from the back and twist the ends tightly around the line wire.

TAKE CARE OF FERTILIZERS

Farmers Have Different Ways of Caring for Barnyard Manures—Scatter Over Fields.

Different farmers have different ways and means of caring for their barnyard manures, but suffice it to say, do not let it become exposed to the rain nor the sun; if possible, keep it piled up in order to prevent the escape of gases which are rich in plant food; as often as practicable, haul the manure to the fields, scatter and immediately plow it under. However, if manure is to be plowed under, the planting of crops on that land should not be too long delayed, because water from rains cause much of the soluble plant food to leach out if there is no available growing crop to take up this plant food.

INDIVIDUAL COST OF ROADS

One and One-Tenth Cent Per Day Is Figure Placed by Bureau of Public Roads.

One and one-tenth cent per day was the cost of the American highways to the individual man, woman and child in this country last year, after deducting the amount paid by automobiles in license fees, according to Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States bureau of public roads.

Selecting Seed Potatoes.

Good seed potatoes are just as important as good seed corn toward maintaining the productivity of any variety and hill selection is about the only way we can get the best yielding specimens.

Don't Crowd Young Birds.

It is very important that the pullets roosting in brooder houses should have plenty of room. Right now is when many flocks contract their sickness for the winter.

The large, strong individuals in a litter of pigs never lose their start on the smaller ones. It is these larger ones from which the greater profits are made.

Bruised and undersized potatoes which, under present conditions, cannot be marketed to advantage this fall, can be used as feed for live stock.

To store any of the root crops in the cellar, some convenient vessel is necessary.

VALUE OF SILAGE TO FATTEN BEEF CATTLE

Two-Year-Old Steers Prove to Be Most Satisfactory.

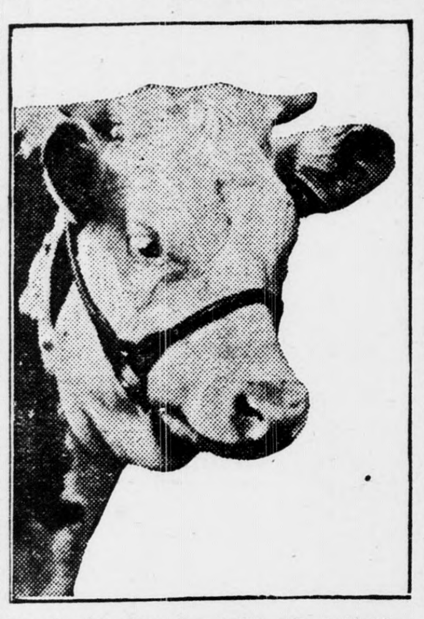
Feeding Linseed Meal and Clover or Alfalfa in Addition Is Recommended—Full Feeding of Corn Is Not Favored.

Experimental work by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture has shown—

That highly satisfactory beef can be produced from two-year-old steers by feeding the corn as silage, together with linseed meal and clover or alfalfa hay, instead of full feeding on shelled or ear corn.

That the price of feed and the premium on heavily fat cattle during the past five years has not warranted full feeding over long periods, when cattle, which are two years or more of age are used.

That one acre, yielding 40 bushels of corn, or eight tons of silage, if fed as silage, together with 1,733 pounds of linseed oil meal and 1,810 pounds of alfalfa hay, would prepare for market 2.8 steers, or would produce under the foregoing circumstances 756.8 pounds of beef and 11.3 pounds of pork, as compared with 0.87 steers prepared for market by an acre of corn, fed as shelled corn (full feed) and silage, together with 308.2 pounds of linseed meal and 345.2 pounds of alfalfa hay, or which produced 291.6 pounds of beef and 68.5 pounds of pork.



Head of a Purebred Hereford Heifer.

That the pork produced behind cattle eating a ration of corn silage, linseed meal and hay is a negligible quantity.

That it is possible to change cattle from corn silage to dry feed, but that the increased cost of grains frequently makes it inadvisable.

That a ration of corn silage, and alfalfa hay, produced a gain of 2¼ pounds per day for the first 60 days of a feeding period, on two-year-old cattle.

That a ration of corn silage, alfalfa hay and linseed meal with the past five years' prices, produced gains at about two-thirds to three-fourths of the cost per pound as the cost when full fed on shelled or ear corn.

That the extensive use of silage without shelled or ear corn involves the investment of less capital in feed, decreases the cost of gains and the necessary margin, reduced the hazard of cattle feeding, permits of a larger volume of business and enables the average farmer to participate in the enterprise. It does not produce such a high finish nor such large gains.

MALE BIRDS INCREASE EGGS

Selection of Cockerels to Be Used in Breeding Pens Is of Greatest Importance.

The use of males from heavy laying lines upon good strong hens that are fair layers will increase productivity in a flock in a comparatively short time. Heavy laying is an inherited characteristic, but it is inherited from the male line rather than from the female line according to high authority. The selection of the males to be used in the breeding pens is, therefore, of the greatest importance if the results are to be obtained.

RECOMMEND ACID PHOSPHATE

Material Acts as Preservative in Checking Big Loss of Nitrogen From Manure.

After conducting a series of experiments, the New York experiment station is recommending the use of acid phosphate as a manure preservative. Acid phosphate not only checks the loss of nitrogen from the manure, but materially increases its fertilizer value by supplying the plant food in which it is deficient.

IMPROVING SOIL IN HUMUS

More Vegetable Matter Will Be Important on Many Farms—Turn Under All Rubbish.

Every effort that can be afforded ought to be put forth to improve the soil for next year's crops. More vegetable matter in the soil will be important on many farms. Turn under weeds, stalks and rubbish and other materials to improve your soil in humus.

Storage for Root Crops.

Perhaps cellar storage is the most convenient and satisfactory for root crops. It serves to keep the roots in a crisp and tender condition, when a cool temperature is maintained.

Fodder Silage in Dairying.

Silage made from dry corn fodder is being used with considerable success in some parts of the country. Where the silo capacity is insufficient for the season's supply, corn fodder can be stored for a second filling.

Home grown legume feeds are cheaper than purchased feeds. They are adapted to an improved crop rotation system and are of great value in keeping up soil fertility.

When hens have full red combs the pullets often pick them until they bleed freely. This habit is sometimes taken up by most of the birds and the flock is ruined by cannibalism.

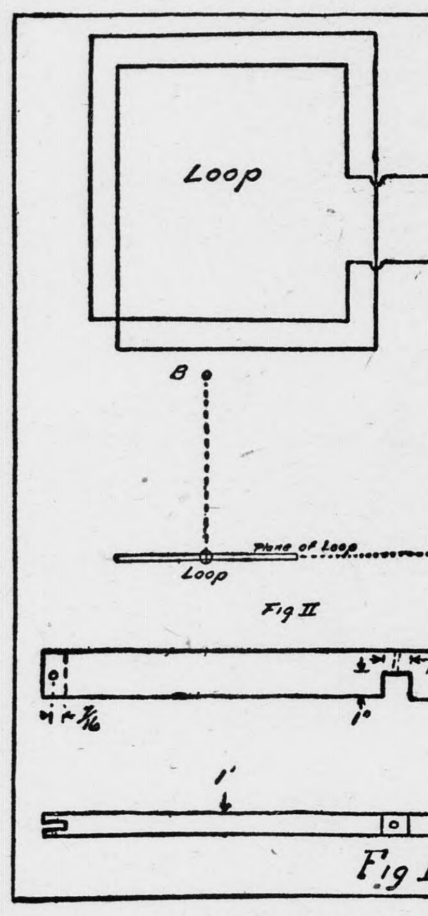
About five per cent of the weight of a plant comes from the soil; 95 per cent is built up from the air.

RADIO

HOW AN INDOOR LOOP ANTENNA IS BUILT

Has Advantages in Size and Directional Properties but Picks Up Little Energy.

If you live in a section of the country infested with radio fans who send "CQ" or send some station call by the hour while you are trying to catch the music from a broadcasting station, a loop antenna may help solve your difficulty. Or if you live in an apartment or a very congested section of the city where there is no room to erect an antenna, or where the landlord objects, a loop antenna can be used in lieu of an outdoor one. Let it be thoroughly understood, however, that the energy picked up by a loop antenna only approaches that of an outdoor antenna when the physical dimensions of the loop antenna approach those of the outdoor antenna. Don't wind a hundred feet of wire on a "Mother's Oats" box and expect a loop antenna so constructed to give the same signal strength as the same hundred feet of wire stretched outside as a single-wire outdoor antenna.



The two advantages of a loop antenna, then, are its small physical dimensions and its directional properties. The most serious disadvantage of the loop antenna is the small amount of energy picked up. If loop antenna is used for the reception of close, high-powered stations, ordinary regenerative receivers with audio-frequency amplifiers will give good results. However, if a long-distance reception of medium and low power transmitting stations is desired, then radio-frequency amplification must be used.

There has been placed on the market a radio-frequency amplifying transformer, type UC-1714, to be used in conjunction with Radiotrons type UC-201. Such a combination is claimed to give an audibility amplification of 20 per stage. A loop antenna with a two or three stage audio-frequency amplifier, employing type UC-714 coupling transformers in conjunction with one's present set, will give practically the same signal strength that is now being received from the outdoor antenna.

Though a loop antenna of larger section and fewer turns would be more directional, the antenna described here will give good results for its size, and is small enough to be easily transported. The material required for the two-loop antenna is as follows:

Two strips of wood, 5½ feet long by 2 inches wide by 1 inch thick. Straight, close-grained wood should be used in order to guard against warping.

One hundred feet of No. 14 bare antenna wire, preferably stranded phosphor bronze.

Four pieces of bakelite, 2 inches square by 3-16-inch thick.

Four small brass angles of the type that can be purchased in the 5 and 10 cent stores.

One dozen 1½ inch long 6-32 brass machine screws with nuts.

Notch the two pieces of wood in the center and at the ends, as shown in Figure III. Then with a No. 25 drill bore three holes in each piece of wood, as shown. The notches in the center part of the two pieces of wood should allow the two pieces to be fitted together to form a perfect right angle. The notches should be just wide enough so that one of the four 2-inch square pieces of bakelite will just fit. After the notches have been checked to see that they are of the proper size, fit the two strips of wood together, putting a little furniture glue in the joint and bolting it fast with a long bolt. The brass angles should now be fitted in the corners of the joint to make the two strips of wood form a right angle. To prevent warping and for the sake of appearance, the woodwork should be given several coats of shellac.

The natural period of this loop antenna is approximately 175 meters. To tune to wave lengths in excess of 175 meters, a 0.0005 microfarad condenser is shunted across the leads of the loop. The closed oscillating circuit formed by the loop and the shunt condenser can be connected by any detecting circuit as shown in Fig. I or can be used with radio-frequency amplifiers. When used with receiving sets employing a variocouple and two variometers, the loop is connected, and the shunt condenser is omitted. The tuning is accomplished by means of the grid variometer.

A loop antenna will pick up a maximum amount of energy when the transmitting station is in the plane of the loop, and a minimum amount of energy when the transmitting station is in a direction at right angles to the plane of the loop. In Fig. II, the loop will pick up a maximum amount of energy from Station A and a minimum amount from Station B.

Care must be taken in setting up a loop to see that it will not be shielded. The energy picked up by a loop antenna is small at best, especially if the loop is not oriented to its maximum position, and any reduction in received energy will decrease the signals below audibility. For example, don't set up a loop antenna inside a steel framed building or up in the attic directly under a well grounded metal roof.

Capacity effect due to the body of the operator is quite noticeable with a loop antenna. The operator must not get close to the loop or the capacity effect of his body will detune the oscillating circuit. While the loop is rather difficult to handle in some instances and can only be used to replace an outdoor antenna at a loss in received energy, its directional properties are very advantageous in the reduction of interference.

TIPS TO THE RADIOIST

The danger of stringing radio wires over light or power wires was demonstrated in New Jersey recently when a well-known citizen was shocked to death.

Radio distance lends enchantment. A writer says, "A great many amateurs prefer to hear a few discordant notes from 1,000 miles away than a wonderfully executed program from their own town."

Radio accomplishes some great and new thing every day. Now it has been found that old razor blades can be used in making condensers and another way to get rid of old blades is given to a grateful public.

Radio has gone to the dogs. A Hood River, Ore., paper describes a toy dog with his tail caught in a trap. Upon calling, "Here, Tige," the voice vibrations release the trap and the pup springs at you.

One of the latest inventions in the radio field is a filter that separates the telephone and telegraph waves. We shall look forward to the day when a filter will separate the good music from the bad and automatically send the latter to Uranus.

In boring or sawing wood, fiber, etc., soap is far better than oil. Also if screws are soaped with ordinary kitchen soap they will enter the wood easily without danger of ruining the head slots, and, moreover, they may be readily removed at any time.

Dr. Marconi lives a life of clock-work regularity upon his yacht. He breakfasts at 8 and tolerates no tardiness on the part of those dining with him. He is an indefatigable worker and holds himself in readiness to give personal attention to any radio matters that may come up, night or day.

Dean Dexter S. Kimbal of Cornell university in a recent radio talk to engineers, made two important points: One, that a man can now say "I'll tell the world" without using slang; and the other, that the study of ether vibrations, upon which radio is based, is in its infancy, and the future promises even more than the development from manual signs to radio.

RADIO BELL SOUNDS "SOS"

Distress Calls From Ships at Sea Caught Automatically by This New Instrument.

By means of a new radio receiving instrument, distress calls from ships at sea can be detected automatically. The new signal takes the place of the famous CDQ and SOS calls.

It consists of four dashes of one second each, repeated three times at regular intervals. When this code is received by a vessel equipped with automatic instruments, the impulses pass through a tuning coil and then to four vacuum tube amplifiers, where they are enormously magnified.

After amplification the dashes pass through an electrically operated mechanism with ratchet wheels and lever arms. The latter terminate in dash pots for the purpose of giving the correct intervals between signals. The ratchet wheels comprise the "selector" and operate after the manner of the striking mechanism of clocks. An electric bell in the circuit rings when the distress signal is properly sent and received.

When the operator on a ship supplied with the device goes off duty for the night, he switches off his regular equipment and connects the automatic receiving set with the antenna.

Storage Battery Warning.

This is a little warning about storage batteries, says the New York Evening Mail, the radio department of which has received a number of complaints from its readers who have purchased storage batteries which proved to be almost worthless after a little service. In every instance the name of the battery proved that it was a newcomer. In one case the name was as close to that of a well-known battery maker as the law would allow. When you buy a storage battery you buy a cat in a bag unless you purchase one made by well-known manufacturers who believe strongly enough in their products to give your money back if the battery falls down in service.

High Colors to Be the Fashion

Eccentricity in detail rather than change in form, together with an adoption of extreme novelties in fabrics, a revival of metal and the return to use of high colors, characterizes the fashions for autumn and winter 1922-23, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Tribune.

Fashions seem to be moving toward a more stately type of dress, as many of the designers have gone back to the Renaissance period for the details. Hardly a dressmaker in Paris but shows some leaning toward the extravagances of the period of Francis I, Henry VIII, Henry II and on down to the period of Louis XIII.

Here and there the idea is caught in the sleeve; again one sees it in the collar and in the arrangement of the girdle. Very frequently it is the design in the fabric; again it is the regal coloring, mixtures of gold, silver, steel and copper in fabrics which look as if they had been hammered or wrought in metal and not woven on looms. Incrustations of jewels, precious and semi-precious, recall the flourishing arts of this sumptuous period.

Exploits Seventeenth Century Styles.

As a variation from the Renaissance there is the note of the pure Venetian styles of the Seventeenth century. Jeanne Lanvin uses this motif, thereby holding persistently to her wide skirt effects. She has little support, however, in this from other dressmakers. A predominance of the slender silhouette confirms the insignificance of other eccentric period styles.

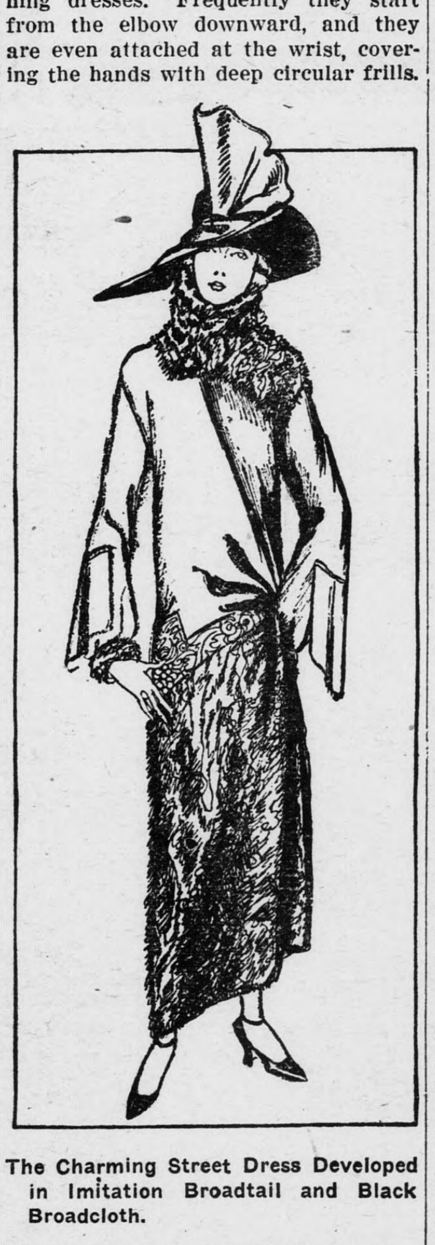
Running through all of the fashions is the Oriental note, the Persian, the Egyptian, the Chinese, the Japanese, sometimes in its pure form, and again in the cleverly modernized interpretation.

Magnificent embroideries, hand quiltings, beadings, incrustations, hammered, pressed and printed fabrics all have significant showing. France, from the standpoint of novelty materials and trimmings, is coming back into her own. Not since the several propitious seasons immediately preceding the war has France produced so many wonderful novelties. This elaboration of tissues, whether it be in weave or applied after the work of the looms, will add greatly to the cost of fashionable clothes.

Sleeve Details Vary Silhouette.

Details of sleeves have changed considerably, and it is in this point that the silhouette of 1922-23 will express itself largely. New sleeves are often full length and may be large at the wrist, elbow or throughout their full length. Long mitten-shaped sleeves are also much used. Many new forms in puffed effects are seen. Sometimes this puff breaks at the elbow; again it is at the wrist. Sometimes a succession of flare ruffles are placed at the elbow or on the wrist of a tight-fitting sleeve.

Many fancy sleeves are seen on evening dresses. Frequently they start from the elbow downward, and they are even attached at the wrist, covering the hands with deep circular frills.



The Charming Street Dress Developed in Imitation Broadtail and Black Broadcloth.

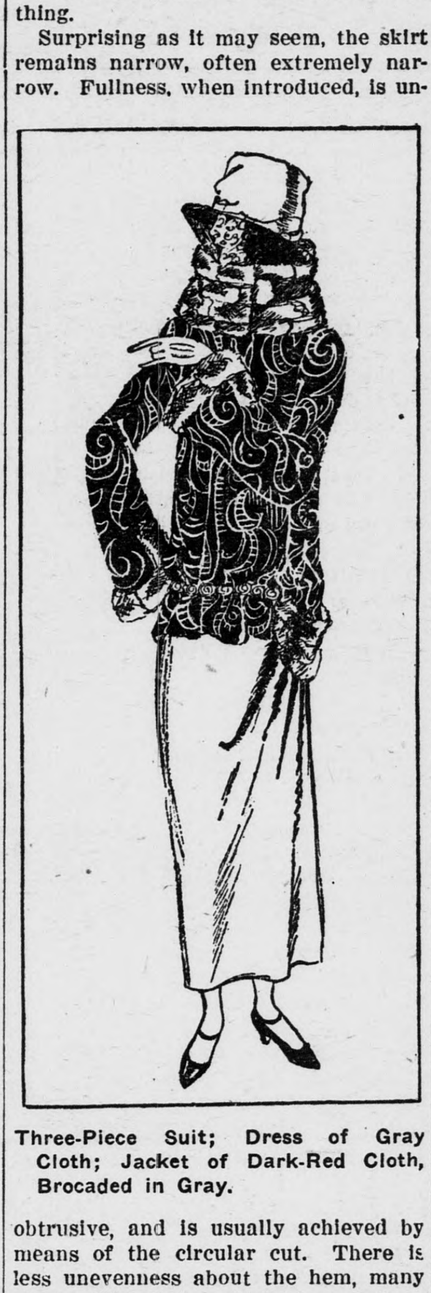
All these new sleeve effects are practically taken from the Renaissance period, court dress style. The sleeveless idea still exists, but is not so new as these other more fanciful forms.

The waistline is a variable point, but a big percentage of models continues to be in low waistline style, many of which blouse in the back. There is still every degree of low waistline, from that which starts below the normal waistline to well down to below the turn of the hips, in distinct Egyptian and Oriental form.

One-Side Drapery.

The length of skirts is still variable, but the consensus of opinion is that the street skirt will be nine to ten inches from the ground. More dressy afternoon toilettes will be four to five inches from the ground. Eccentric period styles, both in crinoline and Renaissance effect, often touch and trail. So many of the best makers show such a predominance of the shorter lengths—that is, from nine to ten inches above the floor—that one might expect this to be the smartest length. Other variations will be more or less a personal and individual thing.

Surprising as it may seem, the skirt remains narrow, often extremely narrow. Fullness, when introduced, is unobtrusive, and is usually achieved by means of the circular cut. There is less unevenness about the hem, many of the skirts being straight around.



Three-Piece Suit; Dress of Gray Cloth; Jacket of Dark-Red Cloth, Brocaded in Gray.

The one-sided drapery is a strong feature even in the plainest tailored dresses and coats; also the one-side fastening and wide, overlapping front. This overlapping one-side effect is also much noted in skirts.

The Three-Piece Suit.

Tailored suits are very pronounced in the showing of both two and three piece effects. A great majority of the jackets are waist length and in straight, unbelted or slightly blousing and belted styles. The exceptions are incidental novelties in very short box bolero styles, Chinese mandarin full-swinging coats and three-quarter length circular-cut effects, the latter usually trimmed with fur.

The three-piece idea is prominent. It expresses itself in two forms—the smart one-piece wool dress with matching jacket or the crepe de chine or satin dress with a wool coat entirely covering it, the lining of which is made of the same material as the dress.

Afternoon dresses are much more elaborate than they were last season. They are often made of beautiful novelty materials; or if they are in plain materials they are richly embroidered, appliqued and beaded. They are in decided contrast to the very simple hand-made crepes which have been so greatly in vogue.

Evening dresses are much less decollete than in former years. Many of them are made with a slightly rounding or bateau neck. Some of the evening dresses have full-length sleeves, and it is only the very ceremonious type that is extremely decollete and sleeveless.

Draped Evening Dresses.

Considerable moire is used, notably in evening dresses, the moire often having a high luster satin back, making it possible to use in drapery where both sides of the material is allowed to show.

In crepe weaves marocain continues strong, replacing to no small degree crepe de chine. There is, however, a new quality of silk crepe called crepe mongol which is being used quite extensively. Crepe georgette and crepe romain are used for beaded dresses, of which there are still a great many. Georgette and sheer crepe romain are also used in combination.

Many pile fabrics in wools are being shown, notably in thick cord weaves and wafflelike checks, sheared to give a velvet pile surface. These are in solid colors and also in mixtures of two and three tones. A very beautiful line of this character, brought out by Rodier, has a mixture of wool and artificial silk which gives a sort of frosty look.

Rodier often uses a metallic color in the artificial silk which he uses to illuminate the duller woolen threads. In shades of brown and beige he uses flecks of gold and copper-colored silk; in blues and gray he uses silver and steel-tone silk. Thus even these woolens have a metallic glitter.

COLLAR GIVES DRESS CHIC FINISH

Neck Decorations Can Make or Mar the Dress; Proper Model Adds Touch of Beauty.

Collars are very interesting this season. Always, collars can make or mar the dress and this season they are decidedly of the "making" variety. And what a chic finish the right collar can give!

The sheerest of fine batistes and linens carry dainty embroidery and lace edges of the narrowest threads in gay colors. Sometimes they are round and sometimes they are slightly elongated over the shoulders. Sometimes they are white to form a contrast with the darker fabric of the frock and sometimes they are ecru, to blend in softly with the deeper tan or brown.

Frills, too, have full sway. They ripple from neck to hem of side fastening frocks and they form soft insets in cuffs which flare slightly at the hand. They appear in bastiste and linen and are often, too, of chiffon. Finely plaited chiffon in white is lovely with black velvet or satin.

Fur Coat Belts.

The fur coats for the coming winter feature the belt consisting of a thick cord with fur balls or tassels at the end which holds the fullness in slighty at the waist. The belt sometimes is passed through the inside of the coat so that the back may hang loose while the front is belted.

A Sea Tint.

A smart little felt hat of a fascinating shade of sea green carries out the sea flavor in its trimming—a band of small iridescent seashells about the crown.

Hat Streamers.

Long sashes, reaching almost to the hem of the frock, are spoken of in New York for the new turbans.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 26

JESUS THE GREAT MISSIONARY

LESSON TEXT—Luke 8:1-39.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost.—Luke 19:10.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 4:23; 9:35-38.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Brings a Little Girl Back to Life.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus the Great Missionary.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus Meeting All Human Needs.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus the Ideal Missionary.

I. The Great Missionary's Field (vv. 1-3).

He went throughout every city and village. The true missionary goes to everybody, for all need the gospel.

1. His Message (v. 1). He preached the glad tidings of the kingdom of God. The gospel message is truly good tidings, for the great King is offering to rebellious sinners salvation through Jesus Christ.

2. His Helpers (v. 1.) The twelve apostles were with Him. The missionary should utilize the help of others.

3. Supported by Saved Women (vv. 2, 3). Out of grateful hearts certain women who had experienced the saving power of the gospel ministered unto Jesus of their substance.

II. The Great Missionary Teaching (vv. 4-21).

1. The Parable of the Sower (vv. 4-21.). (1) the sower—Jesus (see Matt. 13:27). (2) The seed—the Word of God (v. 11). (3) The kinds of ground (vv. 5-8). (a) Wayside (v. 5). This foot-trodden path pictures the hard-hearted upon which no impression can be made. The preached word finds no entrance, and Satan snatches it away as birds pick up the grain from the hard-beaten path. In such cases faith cannot spring up and result in salvation (v. 12). (b) Stony ground (v. 6). This is not stones mixed with earth, but a thin layer of earth on a ledge of rock. The seed falling upon such earth springs up quickly, but the plant soon dies when exposed to the sun. This pictures the hearer who receives with joy the message of the gospel, but when persecution and trials come because of following Christ he gives up and deserts the cause (v. 15). (c) Thorny ground (v. 7). This ground is good, but it has thorns growing in it. The seeds spring up, but the plant has no room to develop. This pictures the Christians who bear no Christian fruit because of being preoccupied with "cares, riches and pleasures" of this life (v. 14). (d) Good ground (v. 8). The seed here sprang up and bore fruit to the full measure. This pictures the honest heart which receives the gospel message and allows it to produce in its life a full harvest of grain (v. 15).

The application of this parable is found in verses 16-18. The Word of God is compared to a lamp or lighted candle. A Christian who has received the seed in an honest heart is as a lamp. A lamp is of use only as it sends out light.

2. Kinship with Jesus Christ (vv. 19-21). Jesus teaches here that there is a relationship to Him which is closer than the tie of blood.

III. The Great Missionary Doing Wonders (vv. 22-39).

1. Calming the Storm (vv. 22-25). (1) Jesus asleep (v. 23). While the disciples were sailing the ship the Master fell asleep. (2) The frightened disciples (vv. 23, 24). As their ships were filled with water the disciples awoke Jesus with their cry of peril. (3) Jesus rebuked the wind and water (v. 24). At His word there was a great calm. (4) Jesus rebuked the disciples (v. 25). He did not rebuke them for waking Him, but for their lack of faith.

2. Casting Out Demons (vv. 26-39). Demon-possession was in that day, and is today, an awful reality. (1) Jesus met by the demoniac (vv. 26-29). (2) Jesus' question (v. 30). The purpose of this question doubtless was to bring the real man to consciousness—to enable him to distinguish between the demon and himself. (3) The demons' request (vv. 31, 32). They asked permission to enter into a herd of swine. It seems that the demons have a dislike for disembodiment. The devil cannot act without Divine permission. (4) The request granted (vv. 32, 33). Just why this was done we do not know. Since Jesus did it we must believe that it was wise. (5) The effect upon the people (vv. 34-37). (a) The keepers of the swine went and made it known in the city and country. (b) The people made investigation. They saw the man clothed and in his right mind, and heard the testimony of those who had seen what was done. (c) Besought Jesus to depart from them. (6) Request of the man whom He healed (vv. 38, 39). He desired to be with Jesus. This was natural and right, but his responsibility was to go home and show them what great things God had done for him.

Be Constant.

Be constant, oh happy soul, be constant and of good courage; for however intolerable thou are to thyself, yet thou wilt be protected, enriched, and beloved by that greatest Good, as if He had nothing else to do than to lead thee to perfection by the highest steps of love; and if thou dost not turn away, but perseverest constantly, without leaving off thy undertaking, know that thou offerest to God the most acceptable sacrifice; so that if this Lord were capable of pain He would find no ease till He has completed this loving union with thy soul.—Miguel Molinos.

How Jesus' Fame Spread.

And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee: and there went out a fame of him through all the region roundabout. And he taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all. —Luke 4:14, 15.

Pure Religion.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.—James 1:27.

Aiding the Weak.

We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves.—Romans 15:1.

The Wise Man.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds—Bacon.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Pays

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 47.

HARDING'S PLEA TO CONGRESS

Declares Shipping Measure Would Save Money

BID FOR FARMER'S SUPPORT

President's Appeal For Passage Of Legislation Based On Claim That It Will End Enormous Monthly Losses.

Washington.—President Harding delivered in person to a joint session of the Senate and House his earnest recommendation that legislation be enacted before the expiration of the present Congress to aid the American merchant marine and help it to compete successfully with the merchant ships of Great Britain, Japan and other maritime nations. He made his plea in the face of a determined opposition to any form of ship subsidy on the part of a large minority of his own party and at the risk of an almost certain split on the measure.

The President devoted virtually all of his message to a vigorous advocacy of the subsidy, mentioning only one other national problem—additional relief for agriculture. This and other questions will be dealt with in his message to the regular session, which will meet on December 4.

"This problem cannot longer be ignored," said Mr. Harding. "It's attempted solution cannot longer be postponed. The failure of Congress to act decisively will be no less disastrous than adverse action."

Carrying the fight with unusual aggressiveness to the enemy's camp Mr. Harding said he challenged "every inclination of favored interests and the enrichment of the special few at the expense of the public treasury. I am, first of all, appealing to save the treasury."

Throughout his speech the President argued that the subsidy would save money to the Treasury, because of the huge losses still being piled up by the Shipping Board. These were estimated at $50,000,000 a year, while the President said the cost of the subsidy would be half that amount.

The executive made a fervent plea that America again be raised to a position of eminence among the maritime nations of the world.

Striking directly at the opposition to the measure, the President said one of three courses is open to Congress.

"The first is constructive—enact the pending bill, under which, I firmly believe, American merchant marine, privately-owned and privately-operated, but serving all the people and always available to the Government in any emergency, may be established and maintained," he said.

Second Course Destructive.

"The second course is obstructive—continued Government operation and mounting Government losses and discourage private enterprise by Government competition, under which losses are met by the public treasury and witness the continued losses and deterioration until the colossal failure ends in sheer exhaustion.

"The third is destructive—involving the sacrifice of our ships abroad, or the scrapping of them at home, the surrender of our aspirations and the confession of our impotence to the world in general and our humiliation before the competing world in particular.

"The choice among the three is inevitable. It is unbelievable that the American people, or the Congress which expresses their power, will consent to surrender and destruction. It is equally unbelievable that our people and the Congress which translates their wishes into action will longer sustain a program of obstruction and mounting losses to the Treasury."

Not Subsidy But Federal Aid.

Mr. Harding said the bill was not a subsidy, but "Government aid" in the same sense as the Government provides aid in building inland waterways and improving roads to aid in the growth of commerce. The President emphatically declared that since the Government aids industry by tariffs and reclamation, water-power development, agriculture and marketing by other legislation, it should not hesitate to aid shipping.

"But call it 'subsidy,'" he said, "since there are those who prefer to appeal to mistaken prejudice rather than make frank and logical argument."

The President reviewed the situation briefly and graphically, painting what he called "a gloomy picture of losses." He told how the merchant marine was built at a cost of $3,000,000,000, how Government operation when he took office was entailing a loss of $16,000,000 monthly, how this loss has been cut to $4,000,000 a month, but how it keeps on and will go on as long as the present method of operation lasts.

Question Of Cutting Down Loss.

"It is not, therefore, a question of laying new burdens to the Treasury or to the people, as the foes of subsidy assert, Mr. Harding declared. It is a question of cutting down the burden already borne, he said. The Administration would

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STARVES SELF TO DEATH.

Woman On Hunger Strike For 50 Days.

Reno, Nev.—Mrs. Pearl A. Cochran, is dead here from a self-imposed fast. Her physician said she had not taken food for 50 days. A year ago Mrs. Cochran had her attorney swear out a warrant charging her with insanity, but at the time she was regarded as sane. She told her attorney and physician food did not agree with her and eventually would kill her.

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